

CUTS FREIGHT TAXES TO HALF OF HOUSE BILL

Senate Committee Favors Complete Repeal on Jan. 1, 1923.

PASSENGER LEVY FOUR PER CENT

Manufacturers, Meeting Here, Indorse Smoot Bill Proposals.

Retention of freight and passenger transportation taxes at half their rates and those on express shipments and oil pipe lines at their present rates for another year and continuation of many miscellaneous taxes which the House voted to repeal were agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday as it neared the end of the work of revising the House revenue bill.

The House bill would repeal the freight tax of 3 per cent and the passenger tax of 8 per cent, effective January 1, 1923. The Finance Committee voted to recommend that they be fixed at 1 1/2 per cent on freight and 4 per cent on passenger transportation from January 1, 1922, until January 1, 1923, when they shall be wholly repealed.

Would Retain Fuel Tax.

Other decisions arrived at by the Finance Committee today included: Disagreed to House reduction of tax on fur articles from 10 to 5 per cent and recommended that present rate be continued.

Recommended that tax on chewing gum be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent.

Restored rate of 5 per cent on portable electric fans.

Disagreed to House section repealing tax on football, baseball, basketball and other athletic goods and recommended flat rate of 10 per cent on golf, football and certain other sporting goods. The Senate committee would tax them all alike.

Recommended tax of 3 per cent on candy up to 40 cents per pound, wholesale price, and 10 per cent above that price. House bill takes all candy at 3 per cent.

Against Cut in Yacht Levy.

Disagreed to House provisions reducing tax on yachts and motor boats from 10 to 5 per cent, recommending that present rate be continued, but accepted House section exempting from license tax boats of less than five net tons carrying capacity, or length of 32 feet.

Recommended 3 per cent tax on toilet soaps and powders, which the House bill placed on the free list.

Disagreed to House provision reducing tax on works of art from 10 to 5 per cent, recommending continuation of present rate.

Recommended rate of 4 per cent on works of art, 2 per cent on proprietary medicines, both of which are made tax free by the House bill.

The committee accepted the House provision that manufacturers' taxes are to be levied on actual prices charged whether wholesale or retail.

Approves Luxury Tax Repeal.

The committee approved the House repeal of the so-called luxury tax levied under section 904 of existing law, but passed over for later consideration the manufacturers' tax on certain articles mentioned in that section as a substitute, notably umbrellas, electric fixtures, smoking jackets, and bath robes, etc., not regarded as actual necessities.

Unanimous indorsement was given the Smoot 3 per cent manufacturers' sales tax bill at a conference of fifty representatives of the country's manufacturing interests held here yesterday. Following the conference the delegation, headed by J. E. Edgerton, of Nashville, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, went to the Capitol where they were informally received by a half dozen Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee before whom they laid their request for the substitution of the Smoot bill for the House revenue bill.

Smoot Will Press Bill.

Following the conference, Senator Smoot said that when the time arrived for the Finance Committee to vote upon recommendation of a tax bill to the Senate, he would offer his bill as a substitute for the House bill, and if his proposal was rejected, he would move for a conference of the two bodies.

The 3 per cent rate, Smoot estimates, would net the government \$1,200,000,000 during the next year.

WIFE FIRES FATAL SHOTS AT HUSBAND

Arthur Garner, colored, 35 years old, of 822 Twenty-third street northwest, was shot through the head yesterday by his wife, Albert Garner, 31 years old, at Twenty-third and I streets northwest, and died a short time later at the Emergency Hospital.

She was arrested by Capt. Fisher and sent to the police station. She said to have told the police that her husband had not given her sufficient money for support. Mrs. Garner met her husband yesterday while he was in his truck and she alleged to have fired four times, one of the bullets taking effect in the skull.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY LOUISIANA MOB

COLUMBIA, La., Sept. 14.—Quiet prevailed here today following the lynching last night of Gilmon Holmes, negro, who confessed to assault and robbery of Sidney Mannheim, local railroad agent, and telephone operator. Mannheim was taken to a sanitarium at Monroe, La., where he is believed to be dying.

Mannheim's skull was crushed with a stone and the contents of the station's cash drawer stolen. Holmes told authorities he was to meet his father in Clarke and divide the loot.

Wishing to capture the other negro, Sheriff McClanahan and three deputies, with Holmes, set out for Clarke. At the outskirts of Grayson a number of men overpowered the officers and took the prisoner from them. The negro was hanged to a telegraph pole and later the body was burned.

SEeks Sheriff's Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 14.—Thomas L. Lechler, of Coleville who was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the Democratic nomination for sheriff at the primary election last Friday has announced his purpose of running as an independent candidate at the November election.

Europe Anxious To Cut Arms Cost Says Dr. Butler

Believes Washington Conference Will Prove A Success.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, who has been in Europe for three months, left London today and will leave for the United States on the Olympic. Before going, in an exclusive interview, Dr. Butler declared that he believed the Washington conference on disarmament will be a success.

"I have met all the leading statesmen in Western Europe," he said, "and I have found them anxious to discover some way toward international regeneration. I have discussed President Harding's proposals for limiting armaments with them and I have found them all in their own way, anxious to reach some basis for an agreement whereby ruinous expenditures for armaments would be avoided and the huge sums saved used to build up the nations' prosperity. There is a spirit of hopefulness among the statesmen, and it is in this spirit that they are going to Washington."

"Do you think that they will reach an agreement regarding the limitation of armaments?" he was asked.

"Undoubtedly, I do," he replied. "It is the only hope for saving the nations from sinking into bankruptcy. Another war would ruin the civilized world."

(Copyright, 1921.)

YARD EMPLOYEES FLAY ARTICLE X OF WAGE REPORT

Speakers at Meeting Say Board Contradicts Itself.

Article X of the Navy Wage board report was flayed from the floor by members of Columbia Lodge, 174, International Association of Machinists, at a meeting of the lodge held in Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue northeast, last night.

"Let me call attention to Secretary Denby's famous article X," called one member of the lodge after another, "it is in this article that the Navy Wage board contradicts itself and emphatically voices the sentiments for which we workers are now striving."

The article, which I refer to as follows: 'The board invites attention to the fact that the present cost of living is 50 per cent higher than that obtaining in 1913. The wages herein recommended are only about 45 per cent higher than the pre-war scale. There have been no increases about high wages and less about high prices than statistics appear to justify. To secure a pre-war living scale, the board's present rate of pay should, with present prices, be nearer 90 cents an hour than 73 cents, as recommended herein.'

"Here we have the Wage board's report which was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, declaring the very principle which we, the workers, assert. With this evidence at hand, I, for one, cannot understand why there should be any controversy."

Picture Hardships.

Numerous members pictured the hardships which the navy yard workers would be subjected to if the reduction of the wages of navy yard employees of educational advantages, as they would be forced into employment at an early age.

The members unanimously approved the plan of the lodge's legislative committee to bring the wage controversy before the next meeting of the President's Cabinet tomorrow.

The meeting was presided over by Herbert P. Leeman, president of the lodge.

Hays to Bring It Up.

Postmaster General Hays yesterday afternoon informed a committee headed by Leeman, that he would discuss the wage controversy at the next meeting of the President's Cabinet.

During the day the machinists' committee also called on Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis, to inform them of the workers' stand.

President Harding was petitioned to review the cut in wages, in a letter from Philip King, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. The letter contended that the workers at the navy yard are skilled and that they should be given a proper hearing before any cut is sanctioned.

NAVY PROGRAM BIG DIFFICULTY IN CONFERENCE

Question Is: Shall Powers Curtail Present Building?

UNEQUAL FLEETS ARE POINTED OUT

United States Outranked In Two Types of Ships.

By ROBERT J. HENDER.

The crux of the forthcoming Washington conference on armament limitation is in the present naval building programs of the great powers.

Whether machinery is set up for immediate reduction of naval armament or whether there is established merely a formula for future limitation of warcraft building will depend on the ability of the nations to agree on disposition of their present building outlays.

Three Questions.

The questions are these:

1. Shall the powers go ahead with their present building, agreeing on a policy to prevail in the future, or
2. Shall the powers establish machinery for curtailing present building activity to relieve the immediate tax burden involved in this work?
3. If the present programs are to be curtailed, in what classes of ships are the cuts to be made?

Each Wants Present Program.

The situation confronting the conference has been brought rather sharply into relief by dispatches from Tokyo declaring to be the decision of the Japanese government that its present naval building program must be carried out to completion. And this, as those in touch with the attitude of official here have known for months, is the attitude too, of the American government on its own building program. It will be recalled that Secretary Hughes recently made it very clear that the forthcoming conference was for the purpose of "limiting armaments" and not for "disarmament."

This government's attitude is further brought into relief by the revelation of Director of the Budget Daws yesterday that his estimates on departmental savings showed that none had been submitted by the Navy Department.

"Must Go Ahead."

Before the armament conference was called President Harding made it quite clear that he was interested in the subject that there was no intention to "junk" the work already in progress. The Japanese program, since the conference was called, government officials have supported this same contention—namely—and it is the fact that the United States must go ahead with its present construction program.

If this ultimately proves to be the immutable disposition of the Secretary of the Navy, the conference will be largely to the creation of a formula and machinery for future armament limitation, while the taxpayers go on carrying their present burden. Against this program there would certainly be very loud clamors from Congress and from much of the public who are expected to have immediate armament curtailment.

The Navy Argument.

On the other hand, if the work of effecting immediate reductions is taken into consideration, the United States is in a delicate position of having to advocate curtailment of her present naval program just the same. As America is inferior to Great Britain both in the matter of great battleships and battle cruisers, and inferior to Japan in the matter of battle cruisers, United States naval authorities say the breach between this country and England in the battleship class must be narrowed while the breach between the United States and Japan in the battle cruiser class must be wiped out. The only way to do this would be for Japan to cease building battle cruisers, and the United States to go ahead with her present program to that end.

It is a difficult situation—realized before the conference was called and largely responsible for the hesitations of President Harding to call the conference up to the time that international developments made further delay inadvisable.

Need Battle Cruisers.

This country, however, is not so much concerned about England's superiority in battleships. Its prime concern is in the fact that the United States today has no battle cruisers, while Japan has several of modern type. The battle cruiser is regarded now as perhaps the most generally effective type of warship afloat. The United States is building enough to wipe out her present inferiority to Japan in this class. She cannot afford to stop building them, and it is safe to prophesy that she will not cease this phase of her building program, unless Japan agrees to sink her cruisers of this type, a ridiculous consideration, naval officials agree.

Japan's determination to go on building—even extending the time in which her present naval program may be completed—makes the issue of the present naval programs the biggest nut for the forthcoming conference to crack.

Live Wire Kills Marine.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 14.—While patrolling his post yesterday morning at the St. Helens reservation, Private Silas L. Kimbrell, rifle corps, accidentally came in contact with a live wire and was electrocuted.

DISPUTES CAST NEW DOUBTS ON PEACE IN ERIN

Both Sides Apparently Expect Conference At Inverness.

FIVE DELEGATES ELECTED BY DAIL

Arthur Griffith Is Chosen Chairman Instead of De Valera.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Irish situation again has become involved in a fog of uncertainty, although one fact stands out clearly—both sides still expect a conference at Inverness to take place, if not next Tuesday at any rate the following week. Irish couriers Joseph McGrath and Harry Boland, who saw Prime Minister Lloyd George at Gallicho yesterday brought a letter from De Valera accepting the invitation to Inverness, but making a number of reservations and conditions.

The principal of these was the objection to admit allegiance to the British crown before going into conference. Another was the argument that if Lloyd George objected to the secession of Ireland from the British Empire he must admit the Sinn Fein objection of the secession of Ulster from Ireland.

Premier Rejects Letter.

Lloyd George read the letter through and told the envoys that it was not good enough and advised them to return to Dublin and get something better. They motored back to Inverness, where they spent the night and this morning started for Dublin, where they will arrive tomorrow morning.

In the meanwhile Dail Eireann met at Dublin today and, proceeding on the assumption that a meeting was to take place, appointed the following plenipotentiaries: Arthur Griffith, republican foreign minister; Michael Collins, secretary of finance; Robert Barton, secretary of economic affairs; Eamonn Duggan, chief Irish republican army liaison officer, and George Gavan Duffy, envoy to Rome.

Heads by Moderate.

It is significant that De Valera is not a member of this mission. Griffith is a moderate, whose plan is said to be a settlement of the dual monarchy in which Great Britain and Ireland will be independent of each other, except for the link in the crown. Collins is also a moderate and the Irish republican army men are said to be anxious to avoid further fighting. Barton is a cousin of Erskine Childers, who is credited with being the most irreconcilable of the leaders, but he personally is not committed to either wing.

Dublin is reported to be more hopeful than ever of a speedy settlement.

The governing body of Belfast University was much put out at an invitation of the republican cabinet to attend a meeting of the republicans' officials did not reply to the invitation, holding that it was an infringement of the rights of the Ulster parliament.

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AMERICAN Baby, Born In Russia, On Milk Party

Arrives at Riga and Receives Good Yankee Food.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

RIGA, Sept. 14.—Ronald Carlson, the only American baby born in Soviet Russia, arrived this morning in the arms of his parents and spent the happiest day of his life drinking milk provided by the American Red Cross as a salve for the effects of the first food since in his eight Bolshevik months.

With his father and mother dwelling in their white life to him, Ronald managed to survive infantile diseases and undernourishment in Moscow. But his father looks as if he had paid the full price. Harold Carlson, who was born in Wilmett, Ill., went to Russia for the International Harvester Company in 1918 as a young, strong, full-blooded and full-bodied man. Today he is a shadow. Haggard, pinched-faced, with circles under his eyes, Carlson, according to the latest batch of American refugees is "the best advertisement of Russia's famine even as it has reached Moscow. But Carlson is happy. He has saved his baby."

Unable to obtain his release and having served a month in prison accused of being an agent to an American spy ring, Carlson, who was merely a few cents, and she had to bribe the doctor with 25,000 rubles for a few quarts of milk. She worked in a soap factory, and her husband was an accountant in the foreign trade department at a salary of 3,000 rubles a month.

(Copyright, 1921.)

JAPANESE WOULD WELCOME REVOLT AT VLADIVOSTOK

Overthrow of Merkuloff Regime Believed to Be Imminent.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

HARBIN, Sept. 14.—Another bloodless revolution is imminent in Vladivostok. It may be a matter of a few days, or it may be in a few weeks, but trustworthy observers say it is bound to happen. The partisans at Habarovsk already have served notice on the Coppelists that resistance when the Merkuloff government—which at present controls Vladivostok—is unseated will mean that there will be no amnesty granted.

Japan Eager to Save Face.

The revolution, if it is attempted, will be as quiet as that of last May, when the Merkuloff faction ousted the Far Eastern republic government with the aid of Japan. Now the Japanese government is sick of the Merkuloffists and is eager to save not only its face before the world by the evacuation of Siberia, but also its face at home.

The present conference at Darlen, between Japanese and Far Eastern Republic representatives, was called solely on Japanese initiative for the purpose of finding a way to keep the Siberian question from the Washington conference, since, if Japan's hand is forced there, the militarists stand to lose their prestige either at home or abroad.

Insists on Evacuation.

Japan is seeking to make the best possible terms with the Far Eastern Republic, but the latter, like China regarding Shanghai, insists that evacuation is the first essential to negotiations.

Finding this position unalterable, Japan, though able to prevent another Vladivostok coup, could make capital out of the retaking of that port by partisan forces.

(Copyright, 1921.)

EIGHT MEN KILLED BY OIL EXPLOSION

Several Injured in Blast at Point Breeze Plant of Refining Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Eight men are known to be dead, nine are frightfully injured, and many more less seriously burned as the result of explosions simultaneously this afternoon of three immense oil stills in the plant of the Atlantic Refining Company, Point Breeze, where five persons lost their lives in a similar catastrophe August 15.

The company tonight issued a list of six missing men. There are seven bodies at the morgue and one in a hospital.

The exploding stills hurled blazing oil from their tops 125 feet above the ground, covering the earth with a blanket of fire. Still tenders, firemen and repairmen are among the victims.

The explosion was caused by a leak in a pipe connecting a still with condensing container plant, of which bellowed. Vaporized oil passing through the pipe probably leaked out and came in contact with the furnace fire under the still, they say.

The bodies of the victims were not recovered until the fire was almost extinguished, even though they lay charred and blackened in plain view of the firemen.

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ACTRESS' DEATH LAID TO ARBUCKLE BY CORONER'S JURY

District Attorney Will Decide Charge Against Comedian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Roscoe Arbuckle, film star, stood charged with having caused the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, young movie actress, from three official sources tonight.

The coroner's jury, following a three-day inquest, brought in a verdict tonight charging him with the death of manslaughter. The verdict of the jury follows:

"We, the jurors, recommend to the district attorney at San Francisco, to the grand jury and to the Federal prohibition agents, that they take steps to prevent the recurrence of affairs similar to the one in which this young woman lost her life, so that San Francisco shall not be made the rendezvous of debauches and gangsters."

A charge of first degree murder filed in a sworn complaint by Mrs. Bambina Maud Delmont, a member of the gay party in Arbuckle's hotel and a friend of the comedian, charged manslaughter returned by the grand jury also face the comedian.

Stunned by Verdict.

Arbuckle seemed stunned when the verdict was read. The jury had debated more than three hours, an unprecedented occurrence for a coroner's jury here. The defense was hopeful that an open verdict would be returned.

The fact that the picture of dejection he sat motionless when the verdict had been finished and looked from one attorney to the other, when he heard the verdict, chief and moped his brow.

"This verdict was the only thing the jury could do after hearing the evidence and it convinces us that Arbuckle will undoubtedly be convicted when he comes to trial in the Superior Court," said District Attorney Matthew Brady, who has conducted the case against the comedian.

One Juror Disagreed.

The verdict was signed by eight of the nine jurors.

One juror, Ben Boas, did not concur with a minority verdict which read:

"I, the undersigned, believe that Virginia Rappe came to her death from pettinitis due to a rupture by some force, but from evidence, I am unable to determine who was responsible for application of the said force."

The delay in rendering the verdict is said to have been due to a desire on the part of a number of the jurors to make it plain in the verdict that they wished to accuse Arbuckle of manslaughter and not of murder.

Crowds View Victim's Body.

Arbuckle was taken back to his cell in the city jail immediately following the reading of the verdict to await the decision of District Attorney Matthew Brady as to whether he will be tried on a charge of first-degree murder or for manslaughter. Both charges remain against him.

The actor's attorneys refuse to comment on the verdict and drove off in Arbuckle's big cream colored car which had been parked outside the coroner's office throughout the day.

While the jury was debating, the body of the young woman, resting in a huge casket, was viewed by thousands in the parlors of an undertaking establishment.

CALLS PROHIBITION IN AMERICA A JOKE

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Gaston Monnet, travelling investigator of a French brandy concern considers prohibition, thus far, in the United States something of a joke. He expressed the opinion there is more drunkenness in the United States and Canada than anywhere in the world.

"I have visited every nation in the world studying liquor conditions," he said, "and nowhere have I found the drunkenness that prevails in the United States and Canada. The country showing the least drunkenness is Sweden, where the government supervises liquor distribution successfully under a new card system."

Golf for the President went better this afternoon. His score was 114, considered fairly good for the first time around on the hilly course of the National Golf Club. After the round he was escorted to the clubhouse, luncheoned and unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. The President welcomed to membership as "the most lovable man in America."

As the Mayflower steamed out of Gardner's Bay the President and his party were saluted by a flotilla of eight eagle boats and four submarine chasers carrying 100 reserves of the Third Naval Reserve unit.

Air Explorer Hopes to Find "Harding Land" in Arctic Sea

Aviator Here Finishing Preparations for Flight Across Frozen Wastes From Point Barrow to North Cape.

With the large group of scientists and aviation experts in Washington equally divided as to the possibilities of success for the perilous undertaking, Fairfax Naulty is in Washington completing the final details of his contemplated dash to the North Pole by air.

He has organized what he terms the first all-American, trans-Arctic flight and has mapped out a course across the frozen north from Point Barrow, Alaska, and back to the North Cape in Norway, where he hopes to emerge upon his return to civilization. From the North Cape he will fly to several European countries and terminate his expedition in Washington, provided it is successful.

Naulty, with his son, who was a well known flyer during the world war, contemplated the jump-off during the summer of 1920, but were prevented from doing so by the weather and a defect in the plane which had been designed for the occasion. However, the weather reports and forecasts for this year indicate entirely different conditions and a new and thoroughly tested plane has been produced.

Aviator Makes Statement.

Naulty himself is very optimistic about the undertaking. He said: "We shall use a well-tested plane, now built, and it is capable of carrying four persons, fifty hours' flight fuel, and all needed instruments and a four month's supply of dehydrated food. If our plane meets with accident we can use the ribs and spars to make light sledges and mush back to Perry Islands, Garfield Coast, Greenland or even into Spitzbergen, depending on the wind."

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CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

DISTRICT BUDGET FIGURES INCLUDE RAISE IN SALARIES

Increases of 15 to 20 Per Cent Would Offset Loss Of Bonus.

Increases in pay for the small salaried employees of the District government are included in the estimates of approximately \$27,000,000 for the District, which will be submitted to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon today. It was learned from reliable sources at the District Building yesterday.

Increases will range from fifteen to twenty per cent in all departments. It is said, and will be sufficient to offset the loss of the annual \$240 bonus which officials fear may be discontinued by the next Congress. The increases will constitute about the only change over last year's estimates.

Extensive building operations by the District, planned for next year, will be out of the question in view of demands for economy. Director of Budget Daws has already indicated \$4,000,000 will be cut from the estimates of approximately \$17,000,000 prepared by the board of District Commissioners.

This amount is \$3,000,000 more than the appropriation granted last year, but the District's revenue for next year is expected to amount to approximately \$19,000,000 more than last year, or \$14,000,000.

SECY CHRISTIAN IS INJURED ON YACHT

President's Secretary Falls Down Mayflower Hatchway, Breaking Rib.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The yacht Mayflower, with President Harding on board, will reach West Point about noon today, according to a radio dispatch picked up from the Presidential yacht by the Boston Navy Yard radio station late tonight.

The party will lunch on board the Mayflower, the radio gram said. In the afternoon the President hopes to inspect the Military Academy, play a game of golf, and, if practicable, review the cadets.

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, Sept. 14.—President Harding left aboard the Mayflower at 1 o'clock this evening, bound possibly for New London, Conn.

The plans of the party are uncertain, on account of the injuries suffered by George Christian, secretary to the President, who fell down a hatchway aboard the Mayflower. Although the injuries were not serious they were painful, caused by a broken rib and a severe bruise on the back. The President put in at New London it will be for the purpose of permitting Christian to make a quick return to Washington.

Golf for the President went better this afternoon. His score was 114, considered fairly good for the first time around on the hilly course of the National Golf Club. After the round he was escorted to the clubhouse, luncheoned and unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. The President welcomed to membership as "the most lovable man in America."

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PLANS WORK FOR JOBLESS IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—Gov. Davis today announced the adoption of a plan designed to meet the unemployment situation in Ohio. His program involves providing a number of unskilled workers. Married men with families will be given preference.

The jobs will be redistributed every two weeks, the governor announced. Under this plan there will be a complete turn over each two weeks as long as the number of applicants is sufficient.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 14.—D. P. Rounseville, vice president of the First National Bank of Dodge Center, near here, was shot and killed today when bandits held up and robbed the bank of several thousand dollars. Half an hour before the robbery the bandits set fire to a barn in order to attract the attention of the town.

The bandits were alone when the robbers entered. He attempted to call help and was shot down.

BANKER SHOT DEAD DEFENDING FUNDS

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JURY WILL PROBE MINGO DISORDER

LOGAN, W. Va., Sept. 14.—A county grand jury today was instructed to determine the cause and fix responsibility for the armed march of miners which caused Federal intervention two weeks ago.

DAWES FIGURES ON SAVING U. S. 350 MILLION

Government Expenses for Year Below Original Estimate.

FIVE DEPARTMENTS REDUCE AMOUNTS

Manufacturers Urge Sales Tax in Place of House Bill Levies.

Budget Director Dawes has informed the Senate Finance Committee it can "safely rely" on savings during the current fiscal year of \$350,000,000.

That much less will be spent than was originally estimated, he said. Dawes explained how the economies will be effected, in response to inquiries from the committee addressed to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The information will be used in putting the revenue bill into final form.

These reductions in estimates were listed: War Department, \$60,000,000; Shipping Board, \$100,000,000; Railroad Administration and Interstate Commerce Commission, \$80,000,000; Veterans' Bureau, \$17,000,000; miscellaneous, \$15,000,000. The total is \$262,000,000. The \$140,000,000 unexplained, Dawes said, would come through the Navy Department and through the savings in purchases.

Committee Not Satisfied.

Committee members were not wholly satisfied with Dawes' explanation, and it was indicated they will ask him for more details. They want to know about the Navy Department and what the other branches of the government are doing toward making the economy program a success.

"Both the Secretary of the Treasury and myself feel it is possible to state that there is such a reasonable assurance that the total reduction of \$350,000,000 in ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year 1922, heretofore determined upon, will be reached that your committee may safely consider it as a fixed amount in the determination of the legislative taxation program," Dawes was told.

Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, in a memorandum, said the board will keep within the \$100,000,000 figure set by President Harding. Operations will require \$45,500,000, and construction \$25,000,000, with a possible \$10,000,000 additional. Lasker said. The remainder will go for settlement of claims or operations.

Veterans' Bureau Figures Cut.

R. C. Rountson, budget officer of the Veterans' Bureau, reported that since August 10 estimates there have been cut from \$453,000,000 to \$445,000,000 in war risk claims and vocational education.

The Railroad Administration decided it will need \$85,000,000 less than originally thought, which is \$29,000,000 additional cut since August 10.

The War Department's chief economist, according to Rigg, Gen. M. L. Lord, have been in connection with the military establishment. Later information on contracts made a lower estimate possible, he explained.

Transportation Tax Reduced.

The Finance Committee, meantime, has decided to retain the transportation tax at 50 per cent of the present rate, the reduction to be effective on the first of the year and the tax to be repealed entirely January 1, 1923.

The committee also restored the taxes on express packages and the transportation of oil, and approved the House provision for taxing cereal and soft drink manufacturers. Action on the inheritance tax was postponed.

The sales tax bobbed up again when spokesmen for the National Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, and other organizations, called on Senator Smoot, principal proponent of the tax.

They claimed to represent 100,000 firms employing 5,000,000 persons, and urged the sales tax in place of levies proposed in the House bill.

Other Senators at the meeting were Watson, of Indiana; Dillingham, McLean, Curtis and Sutherland.

Smoot said he would endeavor to have the sales tax bill substituted for the measure to be presented by the Finance Committee, when taxation is considered on the floor.

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WIFE FIRES FATAL SHOTS AT HUSBAND

Arthur Garner, colored, 35 years old, of 822 Twenty-third street northwest, was shot through the head yesterday by his wife, Albert Garner, 31 years old, at Twenty-third and I streets northwest, and died a short time later at the Emergency Hospital.

She was arrested by Capt. Fisher and sent to the police station. She said to have told the police that her husband had not given her sufficient money for support. Mrs. Garner met her husband yesterday while he was in his truck and she alleged to have fired four times, one of the bullets taking effect in the skull.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY LOUISIANA MOB

COLUMBIA, La., Sept. 14.—Quiet prevailed here today following the lynching last night of Gilmon Holmes, negro, who confessed to assault and robbery of Sidney Mannheim, local railroad agent, and telephone operator. Mannheim was taken to a sanitarium at Monroe, La., where he is believed to be dying.

Mannheim's skull was crushed with a stone and the contents of the station's cash drawer stolen. Holmes told authorities he was to meet his father in Clarke and divide the loot.

Wishing to capture the other negro, Sheriff McClanahan and three deputies, with Holmes, set out for Clarke. At the outskirts of Grayson a number of men overpowered the officers and took the prisoner from them. The negro was hanged to a telegraph pole and later the body was burned.

SEeks Sheriff's Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 14.—Thomas L. Lechler, of Coleville who was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the Democratic nomination for sheriff at the primary election last Friday has announced his purpose of running as an independent candidate at the November election.

NAVY PROGRAM BIG DIFFICULTY IN CONFERENCE

Question Is: Shall Powers Curtail Present Building?

UNEQUAL FLEETS ARE POINTED OUT

United States Outranked In Two Types of Ships.

By ROBERT J. HENDER.

The crux of the forthcoming Washington conference on armament limitation is in the present naval building programs of the great powers.

Whether machinery is set up for immediate reduction of naval armament or whether there is established merely a formula for future limitation of warcraft building will depend on the ability of the nations to agree on disposition of their present building outlays.

Three Questions.

The questions are these:

1. Shall the powers go ahead with their present building, agreeing on a policy to prevail in the future, or
2. Shall the powers establish machinery for curtailing present building activity to relieve the immediate tax burden involved in this work?
3. If the present programs are to be curtailed, in what classes of ships are the cuts to be made?

Each Wants Present Program.

The situation confronting the conference has been brought rather sharply into relief by dispatches from Tokyo declaring to be the decision of the Japanese government that its present naval building program must be carried out to completion. And this, as those in touch with the attitude of official here have known for months, is the attitude too, of the American government on its own building program. It will be recalled that Secretary Hughes recently made it very clear that the forthcoming conference was for the purpose of "limiting armaments" and not for "disarmament."

This government's attitude is further brought into relief by the revelation of Director of the Budget Daws yesterday that his estimates on departmental savings showed that none had been submitted by the Navy Department.

"Must Go Ahead."

Before the armament conference was called President Harding made it quite clear that he was interested in the subject that there was no intention to "junk" the work already in progress. The Japanese program, since the conference was called, government officials have supported this same contention—namely—and it is the fact that the United States must go ahead with its present construction program.

If this ultimately proves to be the immutable disposition of the Secretary of the Navy, the conference will be largely to the creation of a formula and machinery for future armament limitation, while the taxpayers go on carrying their present burden. Against this program there would certainly be very loud clamors from Congress and from much of the public who are expected to have immediate armament curtailment.

The Navy Argument.

On the other hand, if the work of effecting immediate reductions is taken into consideration, the United States is in a delicate position of having to advocate curtailment of her present naval program just the same. As America is inferior to Great Britain both in the matter of great battleships and battle cruisers, and inferior to Japan in the matter of battle cruisers, United States naval authorities say the breach between this country and England in the battleship class must be narrowed while the breach between the United States and Japan in the battle cruiser class must be wiped out. The only way to do this would be for Japan to cease building battle cruisers, and the United States to go ahead with her present program to that end.

It is a difficult situation—realized before the conference was called and largely responsible for the hesitations of President Harding to call the conference up to the time that international developments made further delay inadvisable.

Need Battle Cruisers.

This country, however, is not so much concerned about England's superiority in battleships. Its prime concern is in the fact that the United States today has no battle cruisers, while Japan has several of modern type. The battle cruiser is regarded now as perhaps the most generally effective type of warship afloat. The United States is building enough to wipe out her present inferiority to Japan in this class. She cannot afford to stop building them, and it is safe to prophesy that she will not cease this phase of her building program, unless Japan agrees to sink her cruisers of this type, a ridiculous consideration, naval officials agree.

Japan's determination to go on building—even extending the time in which her present naval program may be completed—makes the issue of the present naval programs the biggest nut for the forthcoming conference to crack.

Live Wire Kills Marine.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 14.—While patrolling his post yesterday morning at the St. Helens reservation, Private Silas L. Kimbrell, rifle corps, accidentally came in contact with a live wire and was electrocuted.

ACTRESS' DEATH LAID TO ARBUCKLE BY CORONER'S JURY

District Attorney Will Decide Charge Against Comedian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Roscoe Arbuckle, film star, stood charged with having caused the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, young movie actress, from three official sources tonight.

The coroner's jury, following a three-day inquest, brought in a verdict tonight charging him with the death of manslaughter. The verdict of the jury follows:

"We, the jurors, recommend to the district attorney at San Francisco, to the grand jury and to the Federal prohibition agents, that they take steps to prevent the recurrence of affairs similar to the one in which this young woman lost her life, so that San Francisco shall not be made the rendezvous of debauches and gangsters."

A charge of first degree murder filed in a sworn complaint by Mrs. Bambina Maud Delmont, a member of the gay party in Arbuckle's hotel and a friend of the comedian, charged manslaughter returned by the grand jury also face the comedian.

Stunned by Verdict.

Arbuckle seemed stunned when the verdict was read. The jury had debated more than three hours, an unprecedented occurrence for a coroner's jury here. The defense was hopeful that an open verdict would be returned.

The fact that the picture of dejection he sat motionless when the verdict had been finished and looked from one attorney to the other, when he heard the verdict, chief and moped his brow.

"This verdict was the only thing the jury could do after hearing the evidence and it convinces us that Arbuckle will undoubtedly be convicted when he comes to trial in the Superior Court," said District Attorney Matthew Brady, who has conducted the case against the comedian.

One Juror Disagreed.

The verdict was signed by eight of the nine jurors.

One juror, Ben Boas, did not concur with a minority verdict which read:

"I, the undersigned, believe that Virginia Rappe came to her death from pettinitis due to a rupture by some force, but from evidence, I